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THE REVIEW OFFICE

CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADAA SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS
WESTERN QUESTIONS

How India Became An Empire

The story of India is an ancient one. In fact we know something about its people two thousand years before Christ was born, whereas the first we know about England was something about fifty years before Christ. Learned people have discovered that the languages which are today spoken in Europe have grown up, by degrees from one original language which was spoken ages ago by the ancestors of all these peoples. All the languages which have grown up from that one are called Aryan, because the people who conquered India more than four thousand years ago spoke an Aryan language, we know that they came from the same stock as the races of Europe.

The races who peopled India before talked quite a different kind of language. When the Aryans came into India through the mountain passes of the northwest, they did not destroy these people but made some of them servants or slaves while the rest went before them into the hilly country, which was more difficult to conquer than the great plains, just as the Britons in England were driven into the hills of Wales by the Angles and Saxons. The Aryans made the lords of all the rich lands of Hindustan, keeping many of the old inhabitants as slaves, hewers of wood and drawers of water, like the children of Gideon, which was the first great step up.

Aryan conquerors who included the Brahmins, to whom belonged the priests and men of learning, the warriors who were called Rajputs, and those people who followed them, which were held less honorable than those. The fourth caste consisted of the conquered people who were assessed altogether contemptible.

By degrees the Aryans made conquest of most part even of the hill countries, yet not as completely as in the great river basins of the Indus and the Ganges; so instead of making the people slaves they became mixed with them. That is why in the south there are fewer Brahmins or Rajputs of pure blood than in the country to the north.

As it was no easy matter for invaders to make their way into India, great kingdoms grew up in Hindustan and in the Deccan, which had little to do with the world beyond the mountain barrier, their people knowing nothing of the great empire of Babylon, Assyria and Egypt.

But it would seem that when the Persians Empire was at its height, just before King Darius made war upon the Greeks, the Persians made their way into India and caused the kings of the Punjab—which means the land of the Five Rivers that flow into the Indus—to pay tribute to that strange tales of the Indians came to the Greeks, one being that they would not eat flesh, which was true. But for another hundred and fifty years the Greeks themselves led by the mighty conqueror Alexander the Great, through the great mountain passes. When they came into the Punjab they were met in battle by a valiant Indian prince named Porus; this was not his own name, but a title borne by all those princes, just as all the kings of Egypt were called Pharaoh. In that battle Porus was overthrown, so that Alexander was himself made lord of all the Punjab; but because Porus was a wise man and valiant, Alexander made friends with him and gave him back his kingdom though he was still subject to the Greeks.

Breaking Up Alexander's Empire

A few of the Greeks lived in the Punjab, for some of their coin and their carvings have been found there; but after the empire of Alexander was divided the veil fell again between the east and the west, and the nations of India went their own way as heretofore. Then there rose in Hindustan, a very great empire whose name was not known to the Greeks, and which was the first to rule over all India. He became lord of nearly all Hindustan, and even far into the Deccan his name was honored. Under his rule the doctrine of the great teacher Buddha was spread abroad and many Buddhist temples arose.

For nearly a thousand years history in India was very uneventful except that men say there were disciples of Jesus who made their way to India and preached the Gospel, though there were few who believed. The teaching of Buddhism became corrupt, and the old religion took its place again, though this too, had become changed and corrupt. This is the religion called Hinduism, which is followed by three-fourths of the people in India even now.

Muslims Conquerors Set Up Kingdoms

It was not until Mahomet had been nearly four hundred years—a thousand years after the birth of Christ—that Muslim conquerors began to pour into India with great armies, and to set up kingdoms in Hindustan where Muslim rule was established. The first of these was Mahmud of Ghazni who conquered all the north of Hindustan with soldiers from Afghanistan, Persia, and Turkey. After this there were many Afghan and Pathan rulers and Turks also, who reigned at Delhi, and others who set up kingdoms in the south, whom the Hindus hated as foreign conquerors; but because the Muslims were for the most part soldiers they generally won the mastery.

At last when Henry VIII. was king of England, Hindustan was invaded by Babar, founder of the Mogul Empire. So valiant and daring a warrior was he, Babar was a army of 12,000 men he overthrew the greatest kings of Hindustan, both Muslims and Hindus.

The Founding Of The Mogul Empire

Babar's son, Humayun had very troublous times and was driven out of the land, but was almost king again when he died. But Humayun's son was one of the most famous and greatest of all kings, for he was so great a warrior that he brought Hindustan under his sway from the mountains on the west to the ocean on the east, but his rule also was not long. He died and was succeeded by his son Akbar, who was a very great warrior, stronger and better governed than India had known since the days of Akoka.

In his days and in those of his son Jehan, there came to India travellers from Europe who brought home wonderful tales of the splendor of the court of the Great Mogul. There even came to Jehan an Englishman, named Francis I. Roe, who made his friendship. But Jehan Gir brought little good

to India, for he acted only for his own pleasure, and not for the good of the people over whom he ruled. A much better emperor was his son Shah Jehan, who built the famous Taj Mahal, as a memorial of the wife he loved.

How India Passed into British Hands

After him his son Aurangzeb ruled for nearly fifty years and strove to bring all India under his sway, overthrowing the great kingdoms that were still in the Deccan, yet, though he wrought the ruin of the empire, since it became too large to be held under control; so it had to be divided into great provinces. And after his death the rule of each province came from the Great Mogul at Delhi, but each went his own way as if he had been an independent king under no control.

So the lordship of India passed away both from the Hindus and Muslims, who were somewhat skin in spite of their differences, into the hands of the British. The British were not skin at all in race or manners or religion, though they descended from all the same stock from which the Brahmins and Rajputs had sprung, more than four thousand years before.

Just before Babar conquered Hindustan the Portuguese found they could sail to India round the south of Africa; and they got possession of some harbors on the Persian Gulf; and on the coast of India, and in the islands to the southeast, and began to trade there. Then a famous Englishman, King Philip II. made himself King of Portugal; and since he was at war with the English and the Dutch, both of them were ready to try and get all his trade into their hands. All the things he had in mind died, the English and Dutch each set up a company to trade with the Indies.

New Factories in India

Then the English persuaded first one and then another of the native rulers who were the subjects of the Great Mogul to let them set up a trading station which was called a "factory" at Madras, and at Bombay. The French too, following the example of the English, got permission to set up factories at Pondicherry, which is not far from Madras and at Chanderannore, which is not far from Calcutta. All these things happened while the Great Mogul was in power, before Aurangzeb died.

Then, just when the Mogul Empire was breaking up into a number of provinces which were really independent kingdoms, there arose a great rivalry between the British and the French, each of them seeking to win favor with the native princes, so that they might secure all the best of the trade and shut the others out. As the disorder grew greater within the Empire of the Mogul, and it also seemed likely that the French too, would go to war with each other over quarrels that they had in other parts of the world, a very clever Frenchman in India, whose name was Francois Duplex, thought he might manage to turn the British out. In this, however, he was unsuccessful and instead of the French getting rid of the British it turned out that the British got rid of the French in India.

But before the French had been quite got rid of, something happened which made the British masters of the important provinces of Bengal.

(To be continued)

THE PERSONAL SIDE

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME
INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE
WE ALL KNOW

THOMAS DOUGLAS, EARL OF SELKIRK

It was partly owing to the Earl of Selkirk that in the Red River Valley the history has been:

"The tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be.
The first low wash of waves where soon
I shall roll a bumper sea."

The Earl of Selkirk was a wealthy philanthropist. He had seen with sorrow the eviction of the Highland Scottish crofters from their homes at the beginning of the nineteenth century; and had done all in his power to relieve their sufferings. He had already established colonies of the evicted crofters on Prince Edward Island and at Baldoon in Upper Canada; but he became attracted by the possibilities of the West.

Until 1812 the country was given over almost entirely to the fur traders. The Hudson's Bay Company, whose royal charter gave it exclusive rights over the watershed of Hudson Bay, regarded jealously any invasion of those rights. After the conquest of Canada by the British the fur traders from Montreal, who in 1784 formed themselves into the North West Company, proved serious rivals of the Hudson's Bay men and many conflicts took place between them. Rival posts were established facing each other; rival exploring parties were sent out on a race for new territory and on several occasions blood was shed. But both companies were hostile to any settlement of the country as likely to be injurious to the fur trade. It was only when the Earl of Selkirk undertook a controlling interest in the Hudson's Bay Company that there was any departure from the traditional policy of the fur-trading companies.

First Colony

Lord Selkirk first tried to interest the British Government in the establishment of a colony in the west. In 1802 he wrote to Lord Pelham "upon the waters which fall into Lake Winnipeg is a whole country which the Indian trade represents as fertile and of a climate far more temperate than the shores of the Atlantic under the same parallel."

The British Government, however, declined to undertake his scheme and he then turned to the Hudson's Bay Company as a means of effecting his object. He secured a controlling interest in the company, and succeeded in obtaining from it the grant of several hundred thousand acres, on the condition that he should undertake the whole cost of his scheme in the way of transport, settlement and government, and that he should buy out the rights of the Indians. The district which he obtained and to which the Hudson's Bay men were hostile, included the valley of the Red River and of the Assiniboine.

In 1811 about ninety colonists were sent out from Scotland. They arrived at York Factory on Hudson Bay, in the fall of the year, and reached the Red River on the site of the present city of Winnipeg, in 1812. In 1813 the first party about one hundred strong, arrived at Churchill, and they reached the Red River in June of 1814. These colonists, as may be imagined had their full share of hardships and discomfort during the bitter northern winter; but they at first enjoyed friendly relations with the Canadian and half-breed employees of the North West Company in the Assiniboine district which did much to alleviate the rigour of their early experiences.

The authorities of the North West Company were not, however, favorably inclined towards the new colony as it struck at the root of their monopoly of the fur trade in the Red River district; and they determined to get rid of it at the first opportunity. An excuse for active opposition was given in January, 1814, by Miles MacDonnell, the Governor of the Northwest Territory, in charge of the colony. MacDonnell issued a proclamation forbidding the export of any provisions from the district granted to Lord Selkirk under pain of the forfeiture of such provisions. A compromise which was arrived at between the agents of the North West Company and MacDonnell, whereby the Company was to be allowed to export provisions on condition that the provisions would be supplied at a later date was rejected by the company's partners.

The Massacre at Seven Oaks

There seems little doubt that the Company had determined upon the extinction of the Colony by invading away as many of the settlers as possible, and then handing the Indians on. A rest, MacDonnell played into the Company's hands by taking a strong line of action. He sent an expedition to a post of the North West Company some hundred and fifty miles southeast of the colony and was taking them there in 1816. He heard of the massacre of Seven Oaks upon his arrival at Sault Ste. Marie, and when he arrived at Fort William on Lake Superior, which was then the headquarters of the North West Company, he took advantage of his powers as magistrate to issue warrants for the arrest of several of the printers and agents of the Company, and to send them as prisoners to the United States. In January, 1817, he reached for the first time the site of the Red River Colony. He re-established the colony at Kildonan, now a suburb of Winnipeg, and the settlement has enjoyed a continuous history until now.

On Lord Selkirk's return to Upper Canada, however, he found his difficulties were not over, as the North West Company had issued a warrant for his arrest. He resisted the execution of this warrant on the ground that it was not a legal one, and surreptitiously. This brought upon him the anger of the Governor of Canada, who was then Sir John Sherbrooke, and the Secretary of State, Lord Balmora. There began a long period of trial and lawsuits in which Lord Selkirk received very little justice.

In the first place he had put himself in the wrong by resisting lawful arrest. Unfortunately the appointment of Miles MacDonnell as Governor of the Red River was not approved by the King as was required by statute, and MacDonnell had never taken the proper oath of office. In the second place Lord Selkirk, in fighting the North West Company, was battling with what was probably the strongest vested interest in Canada at that day. Several partners were members of the Executive Council and were related by family or otherwise to occupants of the judicial bench. Selkirk really was fighting not only a rival trading company, but the Government of Canada itself.

The Hudson's Bay Company, with which he was connected, was at that time, regarded almost as a foreign corporation, the North West Company was pre-eminently Canadian and received in its course, the support of Canadian juries and Canadian judges. The unequal struggle probably hastened Lord Selkirk's death. He was a good and brave man, with a heart which felt for unfortunate humanity and his name will never be forgotten in Canada as the pioneer of the West. He was a man who had a full future possible to the West, and who did something to bring it about.

A WITTY REPERT

When the late Nicholas Flood-Davin, the Federal member for the great constituency of Western Assiniboia, sat in the House of Commons, he was distinguished for his powers of repartee. On one occasion he was asked to make a vigorous and eloquent appeal for second homesteads for the western settlers.

The late J. McMillan of Wellington County in Ontario, could not see why the pioneer settlers should be the privileged claimants for them, and he wound up a vigorous attack upon Mr. Davin by remarking, "It seems to me that the majority of the members of the House of Commons are wrong; indeed, I think he has rooms to let in his upper story."

Quick as a flash Mr. Davin came back. He said: "It is true that most of them have rooms to let in our upper story, but unlike those of the member for Wellington, mine are to let furnished."

WHAT SOME BOYS AND
GIRLS HAVE DONE FOR
SOME MOTHERS

Though only ten years old, my little daughter does like me, to look nice—which keeps in check my slight tendency to be slack in matters of dress.

They keep me in touch with the new music—have made me give up keeping special clothes for my mother, and in a more coming style of hairdressing—renewal my old hats—knit jumpers for me—make me feel years younger by chattering away as freely as I with their own age—make me think about clothes for myself as well as for my mother. ("Quite true, mother, pensioned off that old blue costume," they say. "We can't possibly take her out in that again!")

They have taught me to enjoy myself more than I ever did in life before—to make the most of a holiday, even if it is only an hour's time—to like the company of young people.

The secret of my children's success in bringing me up to date in my outlook, I think, is that, looking back, how much it has helped that they have always made time to share with me their games, when they

were tiny—other games and interests as they grew older. They won't let me give up tennis or croquet even now. The children were rule me as much as I rule them. I have never tried to tie them to my apron strings. So we are just coming of age, and they have brought up parents and children should be.

Thanks to the boys and girls, my ways of entertaining now are much more simpler and friendlier than they were when I was a girl. Some seems to be what their friends chiefly want—nothing, that, calls for a set 'return.' When we moved from one place to another—and I felt very uprooted and forlorn—the boys were the means of my making new and most congenial friends.

Thanks to the boys and girls, the rest of the two hundred and forty Russian anarchists deported to the United States, and the rest of the night might as well get away from the land of the red banner. The boys and girls have made it possible for me to live in Russia.

Goulds is a Hungarian dish, which has attained considerable popularity on this continent of the years. It affords a very tasty way of serving tough meats.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

The regular meeting of the town council will be held next Monday evening.

The electric bylaw which was voted on in Medicine Hat last Monday was carried by a small majority.

Mr. and Mrs. Erickson and family are leaving for Didsbury where they will make their home in future.

Spring weather is again on top and the snow is rapidly disappearing. So far this winter has been an exceptionally mild winter.

Mrs. W. Androm, who is on her way east, stopped off here over last Sunday and was the guest of Mrs. E. L. Stone.

Joseph A. Dutton left last Monday evening for Regina, P.R. State where he has secured a position and will reside in future.

J. Tanner, who met with an accident last week, as a result of which he is at the hospital, is now able to be out around again.

A dance and also offering of different kinds of people took place at the Harvest Supper on March 4th. Ladies please bring lunch and gentlemen \$5. All are cordially invited.

Men are working now night and day on the new gas well which is being drilled for the Dominion. It is here. Good progress is now being made.

Miss Leola Fairbank, who has been in the Medicine Hat hospital where she underwent an operation, has been proceeding favorably and is expected to return home tomorrow.

Mrs. R. Corbin was taken to the Medicine Hat hospital last Saturday and underwent an operation. The operation was a success and Mrs. Corbin is now progressing nicely.

Last Monday on Third street a motor car was hit by a dog and broke both its hind legs. Constable Everett was called upon to put the animal out of its misery.

The interprovincial west train which visited Medicine Hat last Monday, was well attended by farmers from the surrounding country. Both the exhibits and lectures proved most interesting and instructive.

Constable Everett made a raid on one of the Chinese restaurants last evening and gathered in eleven Colombians who were busy engaged in a gambling game. They were each fined \$10.00 and costs.

FOR SALE—Four-roomed house in Redcliff, in good condition, and well located; will suit for \$500 cash or will exchange for cattle or birds. Apply Annie Howell, 1002 3rd ave. N., Lethbridge, Alta.

In all probability, a plant for the manufacture of stocking machines and stock leaders will be erected in Medicine Hat in the near future by the Hills Stocking Machine Company, manufacturers of various agricultural machines.

The regular communication of Quarry lodge will be held next Tuesday evening in Crows' hall. D. D. G. M., R. W. Bro. Willard, of Taber, will pay an official visit to the lodge at this meeting. A full attendance is requested. There will be a fourth degree.

Quite a number of the grades VIII XI pupils went to Medicine Hat last Monday to take in a word special and attend the address given by the men accompanying this train. Agriculture is on the curriculum in both these grades and no doubt the pupils got some pointers which should be of help to them in their examinations. Principal Kincaid accompanied them on their trip.

At a meeting of town handmen held in the school last Sunday morning it was decided to re-organize a Citizens' band. There was good attendance and all appeared to be interested enthusiastically in the movement. At the regular practice held last evening there was also a good turnout and the indications are that we will soon have a band that will be a credit to the town.

ALBERTA WHEAT IS

GOING TO THE PACIFIC. Movement throughout Vancouver has commenced an order for 2,700 tons of Alberta wheat for San Francisco within a few days. It is the first of the wheat from the United States to this

port. The shipment of bulk grain to Europe contains the noteworthy "Hans" being shortly due to land fifty-five hundred tons. Seven thousand tons have already been shipped to the continent.

CHURCH NOTICES

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

For the future mass will be held in the Presbyterian church the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE BETHLEHEM.

Evangelist Church. Sunday school at 10:30 o'clock a.m. Preaching at 11:30 a.m. Everybody welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Wm. Shearer, D. D. pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. The Beatitudes.

Evangelist Church.

Evening service at 7 o'clock. Subject: "Pit and Laid". Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. "Canadian Girls in Training" Club girls, Wednesday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

Rev. C. P. O'Connell, rector. Holy communion 8 a.m. Mattins 11 a.m. Sunday school 12:15.

Evening 7:30.

Friday—Liturgy and address 7:30; choir practice 8 p.m. Every Thursday throughout the year there will be a children's service at 4:30 p.m. At 5:30, a missionary litany and gleanings from the mission field, for members of Women's Auxiliaries and any others who care to attend.

Every Friday throughout Lent

will be litany and Lenten address at 7:30 p.m. Everybody welcome.

SHIPPING CANADIAN

APPLES TO ENGLAND.

Canadian apples are arriving in England in large quantities. The Canadian government steamer, Canadian Beaver has arrived at Liverpool with 16,000 barrels of Nova Scotia apples. The Canadian Otter is due at Manchester with the same number, and the Canadian Carrier has discharged 16,000 barrels and 850 boxes of apples at the London docks.

THE SEALING INDUSTRY

The seal hunt in the Northwest is now in its full swing. The seal is a valuable animal and its products are in great demand. The seal is a valuable animal and its products are in great demand. The seal is a valuable animal and its products are in great demand.

The Fur Seal.

In sealing in these waters a close season was established for fifteen years, and pelagic sealing forbidden. According to the treaty signed at the same time, Canada receives fifteen per cent of the catch of these waters. The Dominion's credit has been allowed to accumulate, and when a settlement is made, which will probably be done at the end of the present year, it is expected that Canada will receive something like \$100,000 per share of the catch above the opening of the season. With the beneficial effect of the protection of the seal has had and is still experiencing, it is predicted that in a few years the seal's revenue from the seal will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 per year.

All the year round bear seal' which are great earners, have been the basis of the sealing industry on the coast of the Gulf of Georgia, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and by consuming large quantities of fish already taken in nets have constituted themselves a general nuisance.

Various methods of combating this pest have been tried unsuccessfully and experimentally in continuing, it is believed that a successful method of trapping will not only terminate the nuisance but also result in the creation of a new and important industry on the Pacific Coast.

The half seal is valued partly for its skin, which is used in making various kinds of leather, for oil which is extracted from the carcass and on the Pacific Coast, for use in the manufacture of fertilizer. The half seal is a particularly valuable animal at the present time. Its hide sells for as high as \$175. A recent development in the seal industry is the utilization of the skin of old seals, a hitherto unprofitable section, which considerably enhances the value of the seal catch to any country.

Canada draws revenue from sealery on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the amounts accruing from these areas, at the present time,

THE ingredients entering into our soda biscuits are the purest and best obtainable, regardless of cost. This accounts for the rich, tasty goodness and pleasing flavor of—



Machine to Connect With the Next World

An interview with Thomas Edison, the inventor, is published in the current issue of the London Magazine. Although Edison does not express any definite views as to the persistence of conscious life after death, it seems clear that he regards the subject as worthy of careful investigation. The apparatus he is perfecting, if successful in enabling the people of this world and the spirits of the next world to communicate with each other, will cause, as he says, "a tremendous sensation." Whether Edison may have concluded as to the after life, he is very definite as to whether the earth and its life exist simply as a result of accident. He says: "I can see no doubt the existence of an Intelligence that is running things than I do the existence of myself."

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HERBERT J. COX
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Is now operating a Motor Truck Service to Medicine Hat twice weekly. Local Draying also attended to. Furniture carried and shipped. P. O. Box 16 Phone 61

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We are in the grocery business to please our customers, and we keep the stuff coming in daily to do it with. Groceries do not grow stale in our store. We sell high quality eatables and keep the prices down. This moves our groceries out fast and insures fresh, wholesome goods to you the way you buy from us!

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ORANGES—Per doz.	60c
POTATOES—Per bushel	1.70
PRUNES—Per lb.	17c
MANTLES—Welsbach or Laddite	20c

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Whispering, Fox-Trot, and If a Wish Could Make It So, Fox-Trot	Art Hickman's Orchestra	A-3251	\$1.50
Another Your Next, Fox-Trot, and Loving For You, Fox-Trot	The Happy Six	A-3548	\$1.50
Love Will Find A Way (From "Maid of the Mountains")	Joe Collins, Soprano	R-329	\$1.50

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